Plainfield Union.

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Volume II. **PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1838.** **Number 56.**

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

NEW CHEAP STORE, *IN RAHWAY.*

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverteens, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, *Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork,* Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 5th.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6. 1837.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,* For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of a Midshipman.

I remember at Malta, one unfortunate youth, named Richards, the day of whose trial was fixed, and who, from the known character of his judges had good reason to be anxious about the result. On the morning previous to his examination, I found him in a dreadfully agitated state; and in order to restore and reassure him as much as I could, I took him out with me, and endeavored during a long walk to explain any difficulties that occurred. After a deal of cross-questioning, finding himself correct, he began to take courage and to look forward with confidence to the result of the morrow. We had been perambulating about in this manner for a couple of hours, and I was just about to accompany him on board, when whom should we meet but one of the passing captains.

"*Well, youngster!*" *said the skipper,* addressing my companion; 'so you are going to-morrow, eh! to try, at least, eh! Very well; see that you are prepared, for it shall be no child's play. I'll work you, my boy; I promise you I will."

"It will never do, Ned," said the poor fellow to me as soon as the captain was gone,—"I am sure to be rejected."

"Nonsense," I replied. "Keep your spirits up, never say die! every body knows that that fellow does not always bite when he snarls."

"Well," said the desponding youth, "it may be, but you'll see I'll be rejected."

The eventful hour at length arrived; and poor Richards approached his fate with a palpitating heart. As there were six others for trial at the same time, they were appointed among the different captains; each taking upon himself the examination of one.

"If you will allow me," said our friend of the previous day, to the senior officer, "I should like to examine Mr. Richards."

"Certainly!" replied the senior captain; and the poor fellow as white as a sheet, was immediately called forward.

"Now sir," said the captain, addressing him, and assuming a very grave and severe expression of countenance; now, sir, let us see what kind of an officer you make. You are the officer of the watch, sir, of the Dido Frigate—don't forget her name, sir—there's a heavy gale of wind from the southward—do you hear, sir? Pay attention to what I am saying to you, sir! I'll lay my life, you have forgotten what point the wind was in! mark me sir, for it's important! the wind is from the south west, sir! remember, the south-west! Plenty of sea-room, sir, vessel made all snug for the night, lying to under trysails! do you mark that, sir! under trysails! Well, sir, the captain comes on deck, and says to you—observe what the captain says, sir; he says to you, 'Mr. Richards, how's her head?' you of course make the proper response; after which, the captain, putting his hand into his pocket, takes out a small leathern case—mark, sir, a leathern case! and presenting it to you in an easy sort of a way, he offers you a cigar. Now, sir, answer me immediately, sir—which end of the cigar would you put in your mouth?"

The poor middy, who, as the captain was proceeding with this address, was looking forward to some awfully formidable question, was so thunderstruck with this unexpected termination of the harangue, that, not knowing whether it was meant in joke or in earnest, he stood for a moment without opening his lips.

"Come, sir," cried the captain, "quick, which end?"

"The twisted one, sir, if an Havanna, and either end the same, if a Cheroot!"

"Excellent!" cried the captain, throwing himself back in his seat in a roar of laughter.

"Capital, sir!—very well answered indeed, sir!—Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Richards is extremely well qualified to make an excellent officer!"

The youth was accordingly duly passed; and all his evil forebodings ended.

A navy captain at a Portsmouth ball, when his partner, a "lady of rank," suggested the propriety of putting on his gloves before they led off, exclaimed, "oh, never mind me, ma'am; I shall wash my hands when I've done dancing."

Address of Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, on his taking the chair of the editorial convention, which lately met in Virginia.

"*Gentlemen*—I thank you for the honor you have done me; though I am not vain enough to ascribe this distinction to any thing else than my years. I have long passed for the 'veteran,' and by courtesy for the 'venerable,' Editor of the Enquirer—and although the epithet might have been given to me long before I deserved it, Yet I am sensible that years are giving me some title to it, and that every day is only calculated to confirm it. I am sure that none of you, gentlemen, will envy me the advantage of my years, of the pretensions they may give me to the honors of this Chair.

We have assembled here, gentlemen, under the hope of improving the character and condition of the important Profession of which we are members. The Press is indeed the 'Great Magician of the age. Wherever it is established, it is diffusing light all around it. It is promoting the progress of every art. It is extending the sphere of every science. In our own country, it is a necessary agent—and if properly conducted, it would be an inestimable instrument. The Press is the great instrument of information. *It is indeed* an essential part of the composition of a free society, which is scattered over so extensive a territory as that of the U. S. The fact verifies the theory. Scarcely do we settle a village in the 'far west:' scarcely have we erected an inn, a blacksmith shop, and a store, before our inquisitive countrymen begin to think of a Press. It has been pronounced, 'The art preservation of all arts.' So familiar are we with its value, that we almost wonder how the ancients could have got along without it.

But, sirs, the Press is generally of more benefit to others, than it is to its own conductors. No Profession is more irksome or laborious. None imposes such serious sacrifices, as this does upon the conscientious Editor. His labors are "still beginning, never ending." He is constantly rolling the stone of Sisyphus up the mountain; and it is forever rolling back upon him. He is toiling day and night. He is literally a prisoner in his own castle. *Exercise and fresh air are too frequently* denied to him. You, who know the secrets of your prison house,' can only know what exertion it requires, and what privation it imposes upon you. You know, for you only have seen and felt it, to what cares both of body and mind, he is subjected—how tedious are his vigils; how anxiously he sits by his solitary fire, in the depth of the night, listening for the returning footsteps of the poor Devil who is bringing him the proof of the manuscript which with the spider's ingenuity, he had been compelled to spin out of his own brain.

"And where is the compensation which he reaps for so many sacrifices and services—for so severe and laborious an exercise of so important a profession? You must have been more fortunate, gentlemen, than I have been, if you have acquired the treasures of Croesus, or the purse of Fortunatus. I have served as long an apprenticeship as any of you; but I can lay claim to no such acquisition. We are rich only in our Ledgers. *We never are*—" but always to be blessed."

"But this is not all, gentlemen—nor is it the most important duty which we have to perform. The press is not only useful to society, but it should be profitable to its conductors. It should be a source both of fortune and of distinction. It is so in Europe. In Paris, whose Journals cannot compare with our own, either in dimension, in ability, or in independence some of her principal journalists are among the highest dignitaries of the Government. The Press is indeed a passport to power.

The profession is rising in England, not only in emolument, but in dignity. One of the most distinguished journals in the world is "the Examiner" of London, and you may recollect in the last July No. of the 'Edinburg Review,' that the high character of its Editor, Mr. Fonblanque, has obtained for him the honor of a long complimentary article in the first Periodical of the age.

And why is it, gentlemen, that our profession does not occupy that station in society to which it is entitled? Let us not disguise the fact. It is our own fault. No maxim is more true, than that he would have the respect of others, must show that he respects himself. We have descended to abuse each other in a manner that has lost the respect of the world. We misrepresent each others motives—we heap approbrious epithets upon each others heads—we do not recollect that violence is not energy, and virulence is any thing but dignity. How can we expect to be treated as gentlemen? Each one says indeed, that it is not his fault. He tries to justify himself by pleading self defence But whose soever be the fault the effect is undeniable that in this eternal warfare of attack and of recrimination, the press has lost much of its dignity, and much of that moral influence, which it would have a right to claim, and would unquestionably command, in a free and enlightened country. The mischief does not stop here. The licentiousness of the press insensibly lowers the tone of private manners, and infects the character of our public councils. In this respect, therefore, the interests of society as well as the reputation of its conductors, demand a thorough reform.

Extract from the Proceedings of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, at their first general Meeting, held in Exeter Hall, London, May 23d, 1837.

Mr. T. Whitaker, from Preston, rose and seconded the resolution. He hoped, he said, that the audience would not expect great things from him, as he was a plain, simple, Lancashire lad, who had been confined in a factory since he was six years old. He was satisfied to do his best with the powers God had given him. He tho't the poor drunkard very much like the man who fell among thieves; the priest and the Levite passed by; but the good Samaritan took care of him. The Levites, the moderation men, has looked upon him, they desired to promote sobriety, and to banish intemperance, but they did not profess to reclaim drunkards. The good Samaritan, the teetotallers came; they poured the oil of abstinence into his wounds. And thus good had been done to thousands. It was likely that many in that assembly would wish to know who he was, where he came from, and what he had been doing all his life. He was born in *Moderation town.* It was a very large place. A mortal sight of malting was done there as well as much brewing. It was a place where drunkards and drunkard makers grew greatly. But many of the inhabitants moved to another little town, about a quarter of a mile off; a most terrible place where there was pockets to let in abundance; broken heads and arms; bruised and shattered bodies; houses without furniture; wives and children in rags, and empty cupboards. That miserable place was called *Drunkard's Town;* and in that town he had lived, to his sorrow, seven years. Then, thank God, he moved again. The Drunkard's Town lay in a valley, a sort of swamp; but there was another little town which was founded upon a rock. The waves often dashed against it; the rains descended, the winds blew, they could not destroy the town, nor could they beat the inhabitants off their pegs. It was a fine town; all the property was freehold, and there was no rent to pay. The inhabitants numbered from three to 400 thousand. It was called *Teetotal Town.* He had been living there for two years and two months. When he first went there some said, "*Why,* Thomas, you'll die in a month! He had been there six-and twenty months, and was not dead yet. He had been to many meetings, where thousands had been present: he had *often spoken at length, and in some instances* he had been chairman, committee, speaker, and all. But his health and strength had been sufficient The old woman would say, "Why deary me, Temperance man, how dost thee live?" His reply was, "I eat when I'am hungry; I drink when I'm thirsty; I keep feet warm with walking, and tongue warm with talking, and I go on to get hundreds and thousands to think and act as I do." He felt that he owed all he had and was to that good cause, and he determined to spend and to be spent in promoting it. But he met with many difficulties. In the drunkard's town there were 600,000 souls, all dying. It was his object, and the object of his friends, to bring some of those poor men to Teetotal Town; but they had to pass through Moderation Town in their way. * * *

One moderation man came, and with an air of triumph, said, "Did not Christ make wine? And if he made wine, and no doubt used it, why should not men use it?" Why, it was also said, that Christ fed five thousand men with a few barley loaves; why did not those moderation men eat barley loaves? "But was not the wine which *our Lord made of an intoxicating quality?*" He had quite as good authority for saying that it was not, as those men had for saying that it was.—Would any pretend to say that the family at Cana were drunk, and that Christ administered to them that which would make them more so? Did he not come to put away sin and the works of the devil? "Well but," says another, "did not Paul tell Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities?" Yes, but my name is not Timothy; besides, there is nothing the matter with my stomach, nor am I subject to any bodily infirmity. Now, was it not evident, that if the moderation men would get out of the way, those who were bent on the restoration of the drunkard would get on much better? If the moderation men would work, let them do so; but if not, let them stand out of the way of those who were willing and able to do the work effectually. But what was moderation? Why, a glass or so. And pray what did 'or so,' mean? No man could agree as to what it was; whether one glass, or 2, or 3, or 4. "Or so!" There were only 4 letters in that answer, two of them were O's; began with an O and ended in O; there was no end in O, and there was no end in moderation. *But he must draw to a conclusion.* Much good had been done by the society, and it became them to be thankful to God. They should be grateful for the past, and take courage for the future. How many individuals had been blessed! How many wives and children had been made happy!

For himself, he had reason to be thankful, and he never felt any desire to go back to moderation. He had gone early to a Sunday School, where impressions had been made upon his mind which had never left him. When he retired to rest, he thought he ought to pray; but some horrid spectre always seemed before him, ready to drag him off his knees. He used to go to a public house, where he sat for hours, drinking beer. When he heard there were persons who talked of taking beer away from the poor laboring man, he thought they were mad or wicked, and determined to oppose them.—At length he was induced to put down his name, and from that moment he felt himself at liberty. For three years previous to that period he had scarcely ever gone to bed sober. He went home and told his wife that he had signed teetotal. She did not know what he meant. When he explained it to her, she said, "Nonsense: thou'st played me tricks too often for me to believe that!" He assured her that he had. With tears trickling down her cheeks, she said, "And canst thee keep it, Thomas?" When they retired to rest, he said, "I think we ought to pray;" and urged his wife to do so. She pleaded inability, but at length said "God bless my Thomas, and help him to keep his pledge!" To that prayer he added a hearty 'Amen!' He had been enabled to keep it. He had to labor hard through the day, and to attend meetings at night; but he was never better able to do his work or to travel. He had travelled much in that good cause, and firmly believed that he was better able to do any thing which could be required of him, than when he took those liquors which were generally supposed to give strength. If there was a poor drunkard in that assembly, he would urge him to break off his habits at once. He would say to professing christians, 'Come and join us: abandon at once the very appearance of evil.' He would say to all moderation men, 'Come and join us; come out of the sea of moderation, lest you be carried into the ocean of drunkenness.' He would say to all drunkards, "*Come and join us; you have long been miserable; you will be miserable, both for time and eternity, if you continue where you are. Come with us and we will do you good.*" Many drunkards have been reformed. At Blackburn there were 3 or 400 reformed drunkards. In the 2 or 300 towns he had visited, he had not found one in which there were not reformed drunkards.

The address of Mr. Whitaker appeared to produce a powerful impression, and he was much cheered.

The moral influence of habitual Sabbath-keeping and uniform attendance upon public worship, is most powerful and salutary. The rest which the Sabbath brings—its quiet, sober meditation—its opportunities for intellectual improvement and for household instruction—its habits of cleanliness and respectability—its delightful associations and the social nature and tendencies of its ordinances—the regard for public welfare which it promotes, and the elevating and purifying truth with which it environs the soul—all these are calculated to render the Sabbath, in connection with the pulpit, the most desirable instrumentality in the promotion of general morality which can possibly be presented. If a church will make most of a sabbath—if a pastor will improve it to inculcate every moral virtue in connection with evangelical sentiments—if the duties of the domestic constitution, especially, should be steadily enforced, and its high and glorious bearings be unfolded—the morals of the whole community in 6 months would be materially improved. The spirit of improvement, once in this manner commenced, would propagate itself, and the results of this system of action would be permanent. We fear that many whom we would endeavor to arouse on this subject, will not read these remarks; or if they do read them, will not immediately begin to act on the principles which they inculcate.

We would be glad to urge, in this place, upon the friends of the Sabbath, a greater strictness in keeping it; but although it is an important topic, we can only say now, that the inconsistencies of the church, particularly, give great strength to the sabbath breaking interest in our land.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Aaron Burr.—An exile from his country, he wandered in poverty a stranger in other lands; and when at last he returned to his own, it was to encounter the harder calamity of being treated, as a stranger among his countrymen. With the recklessness produced by a present which had no comfort, and a future which promised no hope, he surrendered himself without shame to the groveling propensities which had formed his first step on the road to ruin, until at last, overcome by disease, in the decay of a worn out body and the imbecility of a much abused mind, he lay a shattered wreck of humanity, just entering upon eternity with not enough of man left about him to make a christian out of. Ruined in fortune and rotten in reputation, thus passed from the busy scene one who might have been a glorious actor in it; and when he was laid in his grave, decency congratulated itself that a nuisance was removed; and good men were glad that God had had seen fit to deliver society from the contaminating contact of a festering mass of moral putrefaction.—*N. Y. Review.*

Long Yarns.—It is stated in Mr. Baine's history of the cotton manufactory that the manufacture of cotton thread has arrived at such a state of perfection, "that three hundred and fifty hanks to the pound has been produced, each hank measuring 840 yards, and the whole amounting to one hundred and sixty seven miles.

This is a pretty long thread—but Mr. Murray in a pamphlet published in England on the phormium Tenax, or New Zealand flax, states that a pound of flax has furnished a much longer thread than the above. He says there have been specimens of linen thread, the value of which has exceeded its weight in gold: and there is to be seen at Valenciennes, in France, two pounds weight of flaxen thread, intended for the finest specimens of French lace, valued at two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, and the length of the thread is 2,390,400 feet" or about 452 miles, making the length of thread from one pound of flax about 226 miles.

From the New York Cultivator.

Important to Farmers.—In the winter of 1819, a disease prevailed among the cattle to an alarming extent; some farmers lost more than one half. I have at this time nineteen head of cattle on my farm, which were kept confined to the barn yard; they were watered at a trough standing near a log house. I watched closely those that were affected with the disorder, and observed that they would very often after they had drank, turn to the old log house and endeavor to eat the clay from between the logs, that is when the ground was hard frozen and covered with snow. Knowing that all animals are governed by instinct and seldom ever eat that which is not beneficial, I determined to try the experiment—accordingly I procured a quantity of clay, and offered it to them, which they greedily ate from my hand! They were afterwards fed with clay twice a week until the snow disappeared, and never were cattle healthier, or in better condition, when the spring opened—Since then to the present time, 1838, my horses, cattle, calves and sheep, when the snow and frost has prevented them from obtaining earth or clay for themselves, have been supplied. I have fed it to calves in the spring and summer, and it has never failed to restore them to their appetites, when they refuse to eat, correcting all acidities of the stomach, and stopping all scourings, as magnesia does children. [illegible]

have never lost one in the winter; and sheep, not two in a hundred, since I commenced feeding the clay; and out of one hundred and forty sheep, during the last winter, I lost not one, and most of them were good mutton. During the last winter, the sheep of Dr. Butler, an extensive wool-grower, were taken with the secure and many died, before he was aware of it; he immediately had clay dug up and thawed, and fed to them, after which he lost not another sheep. I am perfectly satisfied that it is as necessary that cattle and horses should have clay given them in winter, when the ground is covered with snow, as it is that they should have salt in summer; and as to sheep and calves, should rather mine should do without salt than without clay.

Hints to Farmers.—Never feed potatoes to stock, without boiling or steaming them, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

One bushel of flaxseed ground with eight bushels of oats is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the botts.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire-places, nor ever use a fire-place, when you can get a stove.

Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable.

Never dew rot your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed from the crib, but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep your poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does not eat so much—a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon and harness

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'Tis true, that like the bird of prey,
With havoc, I have marked my way;
But this was taught me by the dove,
To die and know no second love;
This lesson yet hath man to learn,
Taught by the thing he dares to spurn,
The bird that sings within the brake,
The swan that swims upon the lake.
One mate and only one will take.
Then let the wretch still prone to range.
And sneer on all who cannot change,
Partake his jests with boasting boys,
I envy not his varied joys,
But I deem such heartless fool
Base passions very meanest tool.

BYRON.

An Eventful Year.—The year 1812 was probably the most eventful in history, ancient or modern. England was convulsed by the riots in the manufacturing districts; Mr. Perceval lost his life, and at his death commenced the detestable reign of Liverpool and Vansittart: *Wellington* took the towns of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, and won the battle of Salmanca; Spain abolished the Peerage and the Inquisition, and proclaimed her new *Constitution*; all South America was in civil war; and Napoleon fought the battle of Wilna, Smolenski, Brodino, and Moscow, and finally saw his mighty host perish in the snow;—the English likewise took Atmarez and Seville, and witnessed disgrace and difeat from the Americans at sea and in the Canadas. In this eventful year no less than three millions of Christians were armed for reciprocal carnage, and all Europe and America were made slaughter houses of the human race. It is supposed that more than one million of men, women, and children were butchered or otherwise sacrificed in that memorable year.

At the commencement of the action on board the President frigate, a ball (an 18 lb. shot) from the Belvidere come over the waist cloths of the President, and such was the force of the ball that it actually cut off, without throwing them down the muzzels of several of the muskets (left there by the marines) from six to eight inches in length—killed one marine—took off the wrist of one midshipman, *Mr.* Montgomery—killed another, *Mr. Buck*, together with the quarter gunner, and finally lodged upon the deck, and was taken below by the narator of this, and shown the third *lieutenant*, Mr. Dallas, who took it in his hand and wrote on it with chalk—Cousin, I have received your present. and will return it again—clapt it in the gun himself, and fired the peice; and it is a remarkable fact that it actually killed several of the officers and men on board the Belvidere, and finally lodged in the cabin of that vessel; and was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's cabin as a globe during the war.—*Portland Stand.*

From the Raleigh Register.

A Great Yield of Corn.—It seems to be a difficult matter to convince our Farmers that, with proper cultivation, one acre of ground is capable of being made to yield as much as eight or ten acres, tended in the common way. We see it stated that Chief Justice Buchanan, of Maryland raised the past season 700 bbls. of Corn on 50 acres of land—being 14 bbls to the acre. In this section of country, such a product will hardly be credited yet, if our Farmers would make an experiment with a single acre, ploughing and manuring as it ought to be done, they will find that equal success will attend their exertions.

Great Gale at Mackinac.—Letters from Mackinac give accounts of a tremendous hurricane there on the 8th and 9th ultimo, which demolished all the wharves but one, drove the light ship ashore, and blew down the light house on Bois Blanc island. The weather had been very moderate, although there were nearly two feet of snow in the woods, with but little ice. The winds, however, were severe, and during the gale the water rose two feet. The damage was very great.

In Austria, six hundred families of peasants have been driven away into the Prussian territory, by the Austrian government, for refusing to renounce the reformed religion!—*London paper.*

Counterfeit $5 of the Pittsburg Exchange Bank are in circulation in Penn.

The Baltimore Theatre was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday morning, Feb. 3d. The Baltimore Chronicle, of *Monday* gives the following account of it:

The fire, by which the splendid Theatre and Circus at the corner of Front and Low streets was destroyed on Saturday morning last, will long be remembered as one of the most distressing occurrences in the history of our city. About half past 4 o'clock on that morning, one of the grooms in attendance upon the stables attached to that establishment, discovered fire falling through the ceiling over one of the stalls. In a few moments afterwards, the whole of the flooring over the stabling, which formed the stage of the theatre, was in flames, and it became apparent that the interior of the building must have been burning for some time. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that the grooms had barely time to release two of the horses, ponies, dogs, goats, and deer, belonging to the corps, but all in vain. The heat and violence of the fire forbade all access, and in a very short time the noble stud, the admiration of all who had ever beheld it, was utterly destroyed, in a manner calculated to move the sympathies of the most insensible. Not one of them were saved, the old stallion, who had accompanied the corps for twenty seven years—the splendid horse Mazeppa, the very embodiment of Byron's idea of "the fiery steed"—the Burmese ponies—the Angola pony, the beautiful goat, the half reasoning fawn, all, all perished, miserably, in the most excruciating tortures.

When the doors were burst open, the fawn the constant companion of one of the ponies, ran into the street—but missing its mate and alarmed, probably, by the noise and confusion, it turned about, rushed into the stable and shared the same fate of its fellows. In the mean time, the flames were doing their work of destruction most effectually, in other parts of the building. The scenery decorations and platforms, used in the representations of Mazeppa, and the costly wardrobe of the company were consumed almost in an instant, and in less than an hour not a vestage of the building was left but its blackened walls. The front of the House fell out, soon after daylight, with a tremendous crash, carrying, in the fall every thing in its way. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Mr. COOK's loss is not only enormous, but entirely irreparable. His stud of horses, and his collection of the other attendants upon a circus company had, we are credibly informed, no superior in the world. Forty of the persons attached to the company belong, either nearly or remotely to Mr. Cook's family. All of the members of his corps were distinguished for the correctness of their moral conduct, and for the propriety of their deportment in society. Their calamity excites the unreserved sympathy of all our citizens, upon whom their unobtrusive merits had already made a deeply favorable impression. *We* have heard the loss estimated at $80,000, and this, we should think, rather within than beyond the question.

The circus was one of the largest in the world. It was capacious enough to accomodate 3000 persons, with ease. We are told that its dimensions exceeded these of Astley's in London. or the Cirque Olympique (Franconi's) in Paris. It was commenced in 1827 and finished in 1830, at a cost of $42,000. It was insured to the amount of $3000 in the Firemen's Insurance Co. of this city—the directors having in vain endeavored to effect insurance to a greater amount. Mr. Cook had expended $3000 in the decorations of the house.

Military Encampment.—The Trenton Pike Infantry Corps have resolved to hold a military encampment for five days, in May next, on the revolutionary batttle ground in the vicinity of Trenton. In order fully to effect the object, and to cherish friendly intercourse and courtesy, a committee has been appointed to send special invitations to the commanding officers of all companies that would be likely to join the encampment

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A Gramatical Discovery.—In one of the principal schools in Edinburg, a few weeks ago, as the master was examining his pupils on the plurals of nouns, after having passed dice, teeth, geese, and many others, he asked one, whom he had not previously questioned—what was the plural of *penny*. The boy, with great coolness and apparent certainty of being correct, replied—*Twopence*! The laughter that succeeded may well be imagined.

Singular.—A lad, while skating a few days since on the canal, about two miles west of this village, discovered an open box under the ice, containing a double barreled gun and 107 sovereigns, ($500) the soverigns were contained in a net work purse, probably the sum total of worldly wealth of some adventurous emigrant passing west during the past season.—*Wayne Sentinel.*

The Eastern mail (via. Boston) in crossing the Hudson last night, broke thrugh the ice. All the bags were saved, except one. The horse dragging the sleigh was drowned. Several passengers had their trunks well soaked, but recovered them all.—*Albany Journal of Friday Evening.*

Righteous Retribution.—A drunkard occupying a house in 5th st. Philadelphia, went home drunk on Saturday night and after whipping his wife and turning her out of doors, he went to bed and it is supposed set fire to the curtains with the candle.—His wife had sought shelter in a neighboring house. He was burnt to death but the house was saved!

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) Jan. 15.—*Mississippi railroad*—That noble structure which has for some time past been erecting by the Mississippi Railroad Company over the St. Catharines Creek, about three miles from Natches is now complete, and on Saturday last, for the first time the locomotive with the train of cars passed over it. The road is now finished to within a short distance of Washington, the space of six miles residue of the road to *Washington* will be completed in a few days.

A family without a newspaper is like a fire-place without fuel.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Rives introduced his substitute for the sub-treasury bill on Friday, Feb. 2d, and it was postponed till Monday, when it will be considered.

On Saturday, the Senate did not sit.

The house was occupied all day with the Mississippi election.

On Monday, Feb. 5th, the Senate took up the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Rives occupied the greater part of the day, in an eloquent speech in favor of his substitute.

The House passed a resolution by a vote of 118 to 116 that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are *not members*, and that the Mississippi seats are vacant.

A resolution was then adopted, 118 to 116, to communicate the result to the governor of Mississippi.

Tuesday, Feb. 6th.

In Senate.—Resolutions from the general assembly of Tennessee, instructing Mr. Grundy to vote against the sub-treasury scheme, were presented to the Senate by Mr. Grundy, with the remark that he should obey them.

The sub-treasury scheme was taken up, Mr. Rives concluded his speech.

The house adopted resolutions to allow Messrs Prentiss and Word the usual per diem compensation, by a vote of 136 to 41. They would not however receive it. It is said that had all been present, the expunging majority, on Monday, would have been 4 or 5.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

In Senate, Mr. Hubbard spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Rives, in favor of the sub-treasury scheme.

A bill was reported to occupy the Columbia or Oregon river.

In the house, the N. E. boundary question came up.

New Jersey Legislature

On Friday, Feb. 2d, in assembly, the bill to erect the new county of Mercer, passed, by a vote of 27 to 20. *The* bill was ordered to a second reading in council, in the afternoon.

Saturday, neither house met.

Monday, no quorum present, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.—In Assembly, the bill to authorize the Morris and Essex Rail road to borrow money, and for other purposes, was debated in committee of the whole, most of the day.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

No quorum in council, morning and afternoon.

In Assembly, petitions were received for alterations in the license laws, and to prevent the desecration of the sabbath by canal and rail road companies. The bill for the improvement of the judiciary, was taken up, in committee of the whole, and debated some time, when the committee rose and reported.

In the afternoon, the house took up, in committee of the whole, the bill to provide for a more equal representation of the several counties.

The bill provides that after the next census, each county shall be entitled to one representative for every 6,000 inhabitants.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

In Council, many petitions and memorials were received—for the new county—against horse racing, &c. The bill reducing the capital of the state bank at Camden, was read, and ordered to a 3d reading.

In Assembly, the bill to equalize the representation of the counties was passed, 33 to 16.

The bill to facilitate the administration of justice, was passed, 33 to 14.

The bill to repeal the charters of the banks granted last winter, was taken up; but the house refused to engross the bill, by a vote of 13 yeas to 35 nays.

The further Sup. from council. to the Elizabethtown and Somerville rail road, (extending the time for completing the road to 1843) was ordered to a 3d reading.

Long cars are becoming quite the rage on rail roads. If improvement continues its rapid course a person will have only to get in at one end in Jersey city and get out of the other at New Brunswick.—*Rahway Herald.*

Error.—For Exploring Expedition, so much talked of in the newspapers, read '*Exploding* expedition.—*Ib.*

The steamboat Gladiator was wrecked on the Mississippi, while bound down, on the 19th ult. 600 bales of cotton were lost. The crew and passengers were taken off by another boat and carried to Vicksburg.

A great quantity of counterfeit $3 bills on the Weybosset bank at Providence, are in circulation—the paper is dark colored, but strong, and appears as if oiled.

The tax on Grog shops, in New Orleans is put down at $42,000, for the year 1338; on Real Estate and Slaves, $44,000.

Business on the Ohio Canal.—The Portsmouth Tribune of Jan. 23d says, that transportation has been active since the resumption of canal navigation. The collector reports the following in the produce line, as having arrived between the 6th and 21st inst. Pork, 8,031 barrels; flour, 5.571; whiskey 561; lard 176 barrels and 4,644 kegs; butter 108 kegs; cheese, 141 casks.

Passion for Dress.—A young lady aged 16, at Greencastle, in Indiana, lately committed suicide in consequence of a reproof from her father for wearing her best dress when washing clothes and a chastisement from her mother for striking a younger sister.

Professor Silliman, it is said, received $1800 for his recent lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, New York.

Living is excessively dear at Houston, the capital of Texas, viz:

Flour, $25 per bbl; Hams, 50 cents per lb; Butter, $1,50 per lb; Chickens, $2,00 a pair; Eggs, 20 cents a piece.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. x.

Perseverence.—The celebrated author of the Life of Columbus, thus expresses himself on this subject: Let those who are disposed to faint under difficulties in the prosecution of any great and worthy undertaking, reflect that 18 years elapsed after he conceived his enterprise, before he was enabled to carry it into effect; that the most of that time was passed in almost hopeless solicitation, amidst poverty. neglect and taunting ridicule—that the prime of his life had wasted away in the struggle; and that when his perseverence was finally crowned with success, he was about 56 years of age.

Stereotype printing was discovered in 1700, by John Muller, a minister of Leyden. His first method was that of soldering together, after the page was composed, but afterwards he had plates cast from a plaster of paris, or metal mould, as done at this day. He and his son published various works printed in this manner. It is extraordinary that the art was suffered to fall into oblivion and re-invented a century later.

The term Secretary was first applied to such as, being near the king's person received his commands. These were called clerks of the secret, whence was the title Secretary.

There was but one secretary of state in England, till about the reign of King Henry VII.; then two were appointed, owing to the increase of business, both of equal powers, and both called 'principal secretaries of state.

Mischeivous and malignant outrage.—About two o'clock on Friday morning, there was *an explosion of a bomb shell, in the Chapel of Harvard University.* The report was loud, and the concussion so heavy as to create considerable jarring of window shutters and doors, of houses at some distance. It appeared on examination, that the shell was seven eights of an inch thick, and the cavity of five or six inches in diameter. It was laid on the floor or platform in front of the pulpit, evidently with the intention of destroying that fixture. The force of the explosion, however, took another direction, and but little damage done to the pulpit. Six or seven peices of shell passed directly through the ceiling. Other peices took a more horrizontal direction, and did considerable damage to the seats. The clock was much injured, but whether by explosion or other means was not ascertained The principal damage was in the destruction of glass.—nearly all the windows having been completely destroyed. The wall directly over the pulpit was defaced with drawing and writing of an insulting and indecent character. It is supposed the cost of repairing the damage will be four or five hundred dollars.—*Boston Cour.*

Anagrams.—The following examples from the N. Y. American are more than ordinarily felicitous. They are introduced in that paper with the remark:—It would appear sometimes that the letters composing some words were selected with a determination, that if by any accident they should be transposed, they should only compose other words meaning the same thing. for eqample *punisament* transposed, makes '*nine thumps*'—*Astronomers*,' transposed 'makes '*Moon Starers*;' and on thh same principle we find the now title of '*Sub Treasurer*' furnishes that make the corresponding title—*a sure buster*.'

We understand that the most exagerated reports are circulating in Monmouth and other parts of the country, that Trenton is full of small pox. We have it is true had a few, but a very few cases, most of them very slight; and we are told there are none at all now.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Anthracite Coal Ashes have been proved to be good manure. The gardens in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, we are assured, bear the strongest and most gratifying evidences of their fertalizing effects, they being there a favorite manure. If they possessed no other specific virtue, the property they do possess, of warming, loosening and intimately dividing, disintegrating the particles of tenacious clays should render them, in the estimation of all judicious farmers, a valuable means of improvement.

A Remarkable Church.—The 'First Church in Hingham has had but five pastors since its establishment in 1638, viz; Hobart, Norton, Gay, Ware and Richardson. The ministry of Mr. Hobart was upwards of forty three years; Mr. Norton's about thirty eight years, and Dr. Gays' nearly sixty nine years. He died March 18, 1787 So, that for nearly one hundred and fifty-two years from the establishment of the church, it had but three pastors, and for upwards of 200 years, but five pastors, two of whom are still living, viz: Dr. Ware, professor of Theology at Cambridge university, and the Rev. Mr. Richardson, the present minister.

The times have sadly changed in this respect. Instead of only five pastors in 200 years, we have new pastors about every two years. There are but few—too few—who arrive at man's estate, and enjoy the happiness of listening on the Sabbath to the voice of the pastor who baptised him.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Legislature of Michigan have passed a bill incorporating a state bank, with a capital of five millions, founded upon a late loan of the state. The bank is to receive the bills of the local institutions, and furnish drafts on New York, at the rate of 2 per cent.

A bill abolishing capital punishment for the crime of burglary and highway robbery has passed the lower house of the Mass. Legislature

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A project is before the Legislature of Virginia for the establishment of a State bank.

Another Battle in Florida.—The steamboat Forrester arrived at Savannah, the 28th ult. from Gray's Ferry, with intelligence that Lieut. Powell, with 80 men had an engagement with about 300 Indians near Jupiter inlet. Lieut. Powell, commenced the attack, but the Indians returned it with spirit, when the sailors ran, and had it not been for the artillery they would all have been cut to pieces. As it was, all our officers were wounded, and Lieut. McRea, Dr. Leither, and 4 privates were killed. The force under Lieut. P. consisted of sailors and regulars, and in consequence of the hasty retreat of the former an amunition boat was lost. Lieut. P. was led to the Indian encampment by a squaw.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, February 14.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Our Congressional and Legislative proceedings this week appear rather slim, but that is not our fault—neither body seem to have done much.

The Morris County Post is defunct—its life was short indeed.

The editor of the Rahway Herald states that since he has commenced his weekly Herald, his patronage has much increased—that 120 names has been added to his subscription list. Very glad to hear it. The Herald deserves a liberal support, which it will doubtless obtain. "May it live a thousand yeass;" and at present, alone in Rahway.

Capt. Gregory, of New Haven has been appointed to the command of the Exploring expedition, and has accepted the appointment The squadron is to consist of the sloops of war Vincennes and Peacock, ship Relief and schooner Active. The appointment is said to be a very proper one, and Capt. Gregory, it is said, will sail immediately, without making a single proclamation on the subject. A *Yankee* being appointed to the command, we have reason to suppose that the expedition will now go ahead.

New York Evangelist.—We regard this as one of the most, if not the most valuable of our exchange papers; and one of the best religious journals in our land. Good as it was in the hands of its former proprietors, it is now we think considerably improved. In talent, in piety and high toned morality, and in the amount of valuable reading matter, it is excelled by none; and it is well calculated to be eminently useful.

The inhabitants of Connecticut are about commencing the Housatonuc Rail road, which reaches from Bridgeport to Albany by the way of West Stockbridge, through the Housatonuc valley. This is a work of much importance, and will doubtless yield a a good per centage to the stockholders and be of vast benefit to the country through which it passes.

Would that the inhabitants in these parts would follow their example, and complete the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail road forthwith—it is much needed.

The Kilby bank, at Boston, has got up again, it redeems all its notes under $10, and will ultimately redeem all.

The liabilties of the American bank, Boston, amount to about $400,000, and its assets to over $900,000. Good enough.

The Boston banks generally are said to be in a very sound and healthy condition.

Counterfeit $1.50 notes of the Weybosset bank are in circulation. We saw one this morning.

The Washington letter writers state that the Sub-Treasury scheme, will pass the Senate by a majority of three.

The Charleston Patriot, of Jan. 31st, says the celebrated Indian chief, Osceola, died on the day previous, at Fort Moultrie, of an affection of the throat, after an illness of a few days.

A most destructive and terrible tornado passed over a portion of Surrey county, North Carolina, on the 18th of January, which did much damage. It was severely felt in Hamptonville, in the destruction of property; but it was not ascertained that any lives were lost.

Since the commencement of the 2d volume the circulation and patronage of our paper, has increased rapidly. Last week, though we printed 25 or 30 more than our usual number, we did not have enough to supply our subscribers, by about 40: having an unexpected increase of that amount in one week. Hereafter we will endeavor to supply all.

Mr. Trotter, a Van Buren man has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Mississippi Legislature.

Very Late from Europe.—Paris papers to Jan. 1st, and London dates to Jan. 5th are received at New York.

The insurrection in Canada was attracting much attention. Intelligence had been received as late as Dec. 4th. It was reported that the brig Inconstant of 36 guns had been ordered to the coast of Spain to receive a battalion of Marines for Canada. She had taken 1000 muskets and military stores.—The 93d Highlanders, and others corps, had also been ordered over.

A Destructive Fire broke out on Davis' Wharf opposite the Tower (London) on the 28th Dec., which destroyed 3000 barrels of turpentine, with great quant ties of oil and other inflamable materials, and three brigs lying alongside were also loaded with similar articles. All were destroyed. The fire raged from half past 6 in the morning until 1 P. M. 5000 barrels of turpentine and 800 tons of oil were consumed, besides three brigs and a warehouse full of grain. The oil alone was worth $200,000. The whole loss was estimated at £120,000, or $600,000.

The N. Y. Senate have rejected the small bill law, which passed the Assembly some time since. A bill has passed since authorizing the banks to issue small bills for two years, requiring them to pay specie for them on demand.

Mr. Grant of Philadelphia commenced on Thursday last, at 2 o'lock, P. M. his arduous match against time, to ride 300 miles in 24 successive hours, over the Bergen course at Hoboken, in this state. The stakes were $1000 or 2000. At 8 oclock, P. M. he had ridden 80 miles, and did not exhibit much fatigue. At a quarter past 12, on Friday noon, he had accomplished only 239 miles, and he gave up in despair, as he had only 1 hour and 40 minutes left to ride 61 miles in. He used 15 horses in the attempt.

It is reported that a mad dog was killed in this place during the last week after having bitten 2 boys. It is not certain, however, that the dog killed was mad.

We learn with pleasure that farms are selling at high prices all over the country, both in this state and in New York. We are happy to see that farming is coming once more into fashion.

We have received a copy of the Philadelphia National Enquirer, requesting an exchange. It is a very good Anti-slavery paper, with which we are glad to exchange.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Will you give insertion in your paper, to the following queries on music, which may elicit an answer that will interest many of your readers, in this delightful part of Christian worship, and oblige, CONQUISITOR.

1. Since the major scale is much more prevalent in musical composition than the minor, how does it happen that the primitive major has C instead of A to commence with in the application of the seven letters to the staff.

2. Why does the modern minor scale differ in its ascending and descending series?

3. Can any sing with the spirit and the understanding also, while the congregation are moving too and fro at the commencement of the communion service?

Congressional.—On Thursday, Feb. 8th, Mr. Tallmadge, of Nhw-York, addressed t e Senate at length, in opposition to the sub-treasury plan.

In the House, after some debate respecting the U. S. bank, the N. E. boundary was taken up.

Friday, Feb. 9th.—In Senate, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, spoke against the Sub-treasury bill.

In the house, *Mr. Muhlenberg*, of Pennsylvania resigned his seat, having been appointed minister to Austria.

The bill granting land for the completion of the Washington Monument was passed.

The bill appropriating $100,000 to the heirs of Robert Fulton, was also passed.

Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Legislature.—In Council, on Friday last, the bill reducing the stock of the Camden State bank passed. In Assembly, the further Sup. to the Elizabethtown and Somerville rail road passed.

On Saturday, in council, the bill to regulate the weight of grain, was read a 2d time, and ordered to a third reading.

In assembly, the bill to incorporate the Boundbrook mutual Fire co. was read a 2d time, and amended.

On Saturday last, the building in Market st. Newark, used by the city council, was destroyed by fire; and Wm. Johnson's currying shop, opposite was nearly destroyed. All loss fully covered by insurance. So we learn from the Newark Daily, of Monday.

Harrisburg, Feb. 6, 1838.

The Susquehanna "closed up" from bank to bank on Sunday night, for the first time this winter.—*Intelligencer.*

The ship Grafton, sailed on the 3d instant, from Savannah to Liverpool; with 1043 bales of upland cotton.

Specie payments—Prospects.—The New York American after showing by quotations of prices paid for the packet which sailed yesterday, that bills on England are virtually *six per cent, below par*, proceeds to remark—

Can any one doubt that under such a state of things, specie must flow in here from Europe; the cost of bringing it here, from London for instance, is about two per cent.—leaving a profit of four per cent. for an operation of 60 days.

But it may be said, Exchange may rise again. How, or why? There are some 900,000 bales of cotton to go forward, which will nett probably between 30 and $40 per bale, equal to a sum of say—*Thirty two millions of dollars.* Our commercial debt to Europe—so long a bugbear is now, we imagine, admitted pretty generally to be paid—so far as it is exigible at present. It is certain, moreover, that new orders for foreign manufacture and produce are few in number, and comparatively very small in amount. Hence there must remain a very large balance to our credit, from the sales of this one article of cotton—to say nothing of tobacco, naval stores, peltries, freights, &c.

In the face of such a balance, Exchange can no more rise than the waters of Niagara can flow back into Lake Erie. We therefore repeat that specie must come here; and that, in such a view of the case—a view as clear and well founded as any mathematical deduction—Our Banks are bound to declare their purpose of resuming at a day named.

The House of representatives of Maine have, by a vote of 94 to 6 repealed the law of the previous Van Buren Legislature, prohibiting small notes

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The New York board of brokers have made a donation of $500 to the central committee for the relief of the poor.

Spanish Church Bells in N. Y.—There are 60 fine bells now in custody at the Custom House in N. York which were purchased in Marseilles last winter, by an American gentleman. They were sent to that place and sold by order of the Spanish government for old copper, having been taken from the convents and churches. The consignees have received orders to sell them at cost, which, with the duty, is from 27 to 30 cts. a pound. They are in perfect preservation; weigh from 100 to 1700 lbs., and are said to be of very superior tone and finish—altogether better than any that can be made here. The bell metal of the olden time contained a portion of gold and silver. Some of those now in N. Y. are 60 years old.

Profitable Company.—The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a half yearly dividend of *twelve and a half per cent.* The extraordinary profits of this company are derived from a regular and permanent source—the transportation of Anthracite Coal to the Philadelphia market. The quantity which passed through the canal during the year 1837 was about five hundred thousand tons. The present price of the stock is about three and a half times above its par value.

Another Victim to Quackery.—An inquest was held on Saturday the 27th ult., on the body of Albert G. Sherwood, a barber, aged about thirty years. From the evidence before the jury, it appeared that the deceased had been ill about three weeks, during which time, until two days before his death, he had been attended by Dr. Sweet, a botanic practitioner. The usual course of steaming, and administering lobelia, composition tea, &c., was gone through with, without any beneficial results. A consultation of botanic physicians was then called, and it was decided that the treatment of the medical attendant had been such as the case required. On Tuesday Dr. Sweet gave his patient up, and Dr. Davis, a regular practitioner, was called in, but the deceased was then beyond the reach of medical aid, and died on Thursday. The body was examined by Drs. Post, Gilman, and Davis, whose testimony was such that the jury brought in a verdict, that the death of the deceased was accelerated by medical treatment while under the hands of Dr. Sweet. —*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"The Better Currency."—We received from a subscriber in the South, the day before yesterday a remittance of $45 in Alabama and Mississippi bank notes. On sending to exchange them for current notes of this city, the most we could get for them was thirty five dollars and twenty five cents, a loss of nearly ten dollars in forty five.—*Nat. Int.*

The Vermont Telegraph cautions the public against receiving bills purporting to be an order on "Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Burlington, Vt. and issued by the "Mechanics Exchange Company, payable to "R Ray, or bearer"—dated New York, Oct. 31, 1837" and signed, "W. K. Jones, President, T. A. Welsh, Cashier. The same company have issued orders of a similar kind on the bank at St. Albans.

A Mammoth Ox.—Messrs. Holden, Bathgat Lewis, and Macbeth, butchers of Centre Market have recently purchased the noble Ox Independance, a Durham short-horn, raised by Mr. Peck, of Gennessee County, New York, and fatted by Mr. Barnes of Buffalo. He is 6 years old, weighs upwards of 3000lbs., and cost $500. He was brought to town this morning and may be seen at the stables of the Park House.

Fire and loss of Life—Two of the long range of three story brick buildings in Laurence st. N. Y. (running from Broom to Spring.) comprising Peter Lorillard's Tobacco factory, were burnt about 8 o'clock last evening, with their whole contents.—Loss $20,000—insurance $10,000. The fire originated in a stove. John Buckloh, a firemen of No. 19, was thrown from a ladder and killed, by a falling wall. One or two other firemen, we regret to see, were injured.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning the broker's office of Wyman Osborn, in State st., Boston, was entered by means of false keys, vault door forced open, and about $950 in specie taken therefrom.

Fatal Ride.—John Biggs, a youth of 21, was riding a horse that had been used as a racer near Van Deveer's Mills, Somerset county, on the 1st inst. when the animal ran furiously down a steep hill and fell with such force against a fence that both horse and rider were instantly killed.

The Potomac, arrived at New York from Vera Cruz has 56,297 Mexican dollars.

ENIGMA No. XXXVI.

In what time will a cylindrical cistern, 72 ins. in diameter, and 96 1-2 inches in height, filled with water, empty itself through a two inch augur hole in the bottom? X.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ephraim W. Briant, $5; Henry A. W. Martin, 4; Ezra Fairchild, 2,50; Rev. Lewis Bond, 2; W. & A. Stites, Springfield, 1,50; John L. Heath, 2; Joel Dunn, jr. 1,50; Wm. Laing, 1,50; Nathan Vail, 1,50; Abraham Laing, 1; Joseph Urmston, Rahway, 1; M. A. Brown, ,75.

NOTICE.

Mr. Charles Johnson is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, Jan. 31st, by the Rev. James M. Huntting, Aaron Burnet, of Connecticut Farms, to Charlotte, daughter of the late James Mooney, of Westfield.

In Rahway, 4th inst. Wm. H. Smalley to Abigail W. Teller, both of New York.

At Basking Ridge, January 2d, Wm. B. Sanders to Catharine Ann Quick.

[On 31st ult. the above Mr. Sanders was taking some horses to water, when a colt playing beside him, kicked him, and injured him so severely, that he died the next day, in the 20th year of his age, much regretted by all who knew him.

DIED.

In Morristown, 3d inst. Mr. Peter Prudden, aged 74.

At Elizabeth Port, 29th ult. Mrs. Phebe Butler aged 58.

At Quidcy, Ill. Jan. 5th, Eliza, wife of H. L. Montadon, and formerly of Elizabethtown, in the 32d year of her age.

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Shotwell's boarding house, now occupied by Edgar Mundy. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and milk room in the basement, on the first floor a front room, bed room, and entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dolbear, and Mrs. Shotwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner, JOSEPH URMSTON, Rahway.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

THE DIRECTORS OF THE *PLAINFIELD* MUTUAL ASSURANCE FIRE COMPANY

WILL hold a meeting, according to adjournment, at Jacob Thorn's, on Monday, 19th of February, 1838, at 1 P. M.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

The members of said Company are hereby notified that the interests on their notes become due on the 4th, of March next, and they are requested to be punctual in the payment as the money is wanting, and it is the interest of the members to pay on or before that day otherwise their Insurance is from that time void and of none effect. This should be a sufficient inducement for all to be punctual in the payment

C. BOICE, Secretary.

Feb. 12th, 1838. 56 3t

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. *Also*, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH, On the premises.

Somerville, Feb. 5th.

THE Subscriber has a son, a smart active boy, aged 3 years and 8 months, whom he wishes some family to take and bring up till he is 21. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC R. PETTY, at David Coon's.

Plainfield, Feb. 6. 56 3t

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15 a	16
Coffee, Cuba,	9 a	11
" Java,	10 a	14
Molasses,	30 a	33
Oil, Linseed,	75 a	85
Whale,	28 a	32
Fish, brl.	13 00 a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	8 50 a	9 50
Hams, lb.	10 a	12
Smok'd Beef,	10 a	11
Butter,	16 a	20
Cheese, Am.	7 a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75 a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,	33 a	37
Liverpool ground,	44 a	
Do. do. sack,	2 12 a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6 a	9
" Hava. white,	10 a	11
" Lump,	14 a	15
" Loaf,	16 a	19
Tallow, Am.	10 a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	50 a	1 00
Gunpowder,	50 a	1 00
Hyson,	50 a	1 00
Young Hyson,	32 a	80
Hyson Skin,	22 a	45
Souchong,	25 a	50
Bohea,	15 a	20
CORN EXCHANGE.		
Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00 a	
Western,	8 00 a	8 62
Philadelphia,	8 50 a	0 00
Georgetown,	9 00 a	
Rye Flour,	6 00 a	00
Indian Meal,	4 50 a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 45 a	0 00
Do. Genesee,	— — a	— —
Do, N. Carolina,	a	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03 a	— —
Corn, N. bushel,	78 a	80
Do. South,	78 a	80
Barley,	93 a	— —
Oats, North.	47 a	

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

January 23d, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield. Jan. 15, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act Incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec, 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

A FARM For Sale.

Containing about **90** *acres,*

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excelent medow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargain and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COON.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,* low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will————ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st. 54 tf

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in *Westfield* township, Essex county

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing ables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon. *Also,*

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite sad Tanyard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also,* A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection,—A word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, & GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for *CASH!!*

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscribers will save cost by paying their notes or accounts soon.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1838. 53 3t

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

&1

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE. Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Interior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Atty.

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

To Hatters.
Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat *Patterns, &c. &c.*

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE Rahway.

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500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 24

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

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Plainfield English School

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction o *Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE*, in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

LIST of ARTICLES,
FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary. 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

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10 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday, 17th inst, William Little, aged 15 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming business, from the New York House of Refuge. Had on when he went away, a black hat, a sattinet roundabout and pantaloons. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said runaway under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return. JAMES S. GARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. J Jan. 22d. 53 3t*

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2¼ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Piatt Drake, Main st*, Plainfield, next door to I. Tittsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, excep. what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14.

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar: Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do ¾ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath: ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cooking Stoves.
J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination.

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterboch cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neetness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year; being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway. Nov. 1st. 41

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1t

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keaper County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK January 2, 1837 2tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 24

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

STEAM POWER
Lathe.
For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 18, 1837 13

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye, Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837 2 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf*

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway

---

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 24.

Blue, Brown and Drab
Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 24.

French Merinos.
Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, a the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Paints, Oils, Brushes, *& Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

fl 1

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large
Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 24.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of America: scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837 1tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave stuff, for Wagon Work,
33 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,
A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability and its quality to resist the agents used to alterate the common inks renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds; and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 18. 3tf